The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873. NO. 12.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
"	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	35 00	50	65
"	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
"	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 2d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hillstreet Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jaul5

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.6-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. R. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL.

PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL,
Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa.
No. 360. Hill street. [dec.17-3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWMAN, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72-1y] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I. AMOS HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, March 21, 1873,

in accordance with the following act of Assembly: AN ACT *to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or, "against license" and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, at said election and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court: and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided, further*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Huntingdon are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the House of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the House of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kaufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the School House, near Hugh Madden's in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house, No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill school house, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens. Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robenson, John Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Poter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the pu lic school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public school house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely; Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof, thence said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Shy's mill to Germany Valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Walksmith, Jacob Loungnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Izenberg.

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: Commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace Mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine: thence south 52 deg. east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 34½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 234 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp, thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county, to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union at the school house in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m., on the day of election. Before 6 o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners of the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in his room or to prove in the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizens whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "Voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district 10 days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an Act entitled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WITNESS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the proceeding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 3. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter, to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officers to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote* in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction to race, color, custom, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution law, usage or regulation of any Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by, or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guility of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, a. d. 1870, passed an act entitled, "A further supplement to the Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And Whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of votes have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

NOW THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of votes therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] JOHN W. GEART.

Attest: F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on MONDAY, the 24d of MARCH, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

At Huntingdon the 24th day of February, a. d. 1873, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh. AMOS HOUCK, *Sheriff.*

Huntingdon, February 24, 1873.

The Muses' Bower.

The Good Shepherd.

Only a little lamb!
But Thou dost care for me;
In Thy great flock, dear Lord,
I ever safe shall be.

Thy tender care shall lead
Me through the toils of day,
Thy gentle hand will soothe
And wipe my tears away.

Thy love will be like sunlight
Showing my pathway Home,
Safe to blessed Heav'n
Whence I can never roam.

Here for life's little day
My Comforter Thou'lt be,
Till endless joys are mine,
Dear Lord, in Heaven with Thee.

Maud Miller.

AFTER HANS BREITMAN.

Maud Miller, von summer afternoon,
Vas dending bar in her fader's saloon;
She sold dot beer und singed "Shoo Fly,"
Und winked at der men mit her left eye;
But ven she looked out on der strheed,
Und saw dem galls all dressed so schweed,
Her song gift out on der ober note
'Cause she have such a horse in her trote,
Und she vished she had schdamps to schpend,
So she might git such a Grecian bend.

Hans Brinker vas rich, as I've been told,
Had houses, und lands, und a barrel of gold;
He schlept by her door, und poety seon
He valked right into dot beer saloon;
Und he vinked at Maud, und said, "My Dear,
Gif me, ov you bleaze, a glass of beer."
She went to the blace where the beer-keg schtood,
Und bringed him a glass dot was fresh and good.
"Dot's good," said Hans, "dot's a besser trink
As efer I had in my life, I think."
He dalked for a vhile, den said "good day,"
Und up der schreed he took his vay.

Maud hefed a sigh; und said, "O how
I'd like to been dot old man's frow!
Such shplendid close I see for you
Dot all der girls around vood schiar;
In der Union Park I'd drife all day,
Und efery evening go the blay."

Hans Brinker, doo, felt mighty gweer,
(But dot might hat been from drinkin' beer,)
Und he says to himself as he valked along,
Hummin der tune ov an old lof song,
"Dot's der finest gal I efer did see,
Und I vish dot she my wife cood be."
But here his soliloqwy came to an end,
As he dinked of der gold dot she might schpend.

Und he maked up his mind dot as for him
He'd marry a gal mits lots of din—
So he vent right off dot fery day
Und married a vooman olt und cray.
He vishes now, but all in vain,
Dot he vos free to marry again—
Free as he vos dot afdernoon
Ven he met Maud Miller in der beer saloon.

Poor Maud! she married a man "midout soap;"
He vas lazy, doo—but she did hope
Dot he'd git better ven schildren came,
But ven dey had it vos shoos der same;
Und often now dem dears vill come,
As she sits alone, ven her day's work's done,
Und tink of the day Hans called her "My dear,"
Und asked her for a glass of beer—
But she don't complain nor efer has,
Und only says, "Dot coodn't vas."

The Story-Teller.

THE UNNATURAL FATHER.

A TRUE STORY.

Many years ago I happened to be one of the referees in a case that excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was captain of a ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early, with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to be extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in her character.

After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to the family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old sailed once more for the West Indies. His wife, who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lenghtened into years, yet no tidings were received from the absent husband; and, after hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her afflictions, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was the only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is over-grudgingly bestowed on an humble seamstress.

A merchant in New York, in moderate but prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and, pleased with her gentle manners no less than her extreme beauty, he endeavored to improve their acquaintance into friendship.

After some months, he offered his hand, and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant she soon found herslef in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never before possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure.

Fifteen years passed away; the daughters were married, and by their stepfather were furnished with every comfort requisite to their new avocation as housekeepers. But they had hardly quitted his roof when their mother had taken ill. She died after a few days, and from that time until the period of which I speak the widower had resided with the younger sister.

Now comes the strange part of the story. After an absence of over thirty years, during which time no tidings had arrived from him, the first husband returned suddenly as he had departed.

He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargoes, having been careful never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family no one could tell, and he obstinately refused an explanation.

There were strange rumors of slave-trading and piracy afloat, but they were whispers of conjucture rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for his conduct, he was certainly any thing but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a madman when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters by the most awful threats in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and one of the mean reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws, was so manifest, that it was at length agreed by all parties to leave the matter to be adjudged by five referees.

It was upon a bright and beautiful afternoon in spring, when we met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the dusty windows of the court room, and shed a halo around the long gray locks and broad forehead of the defendent—while the plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still bolder relief by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of his adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter, our hearts would have melted by the touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the agony with which he now beheld his household gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth.

The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of eloquence. Contrary to our expectations, however, he made no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired a moment for the *principal witness*.

We had scarcely finished the section, which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil, discovered to us a face of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect, as well as if it happened yesterday, how simultaneous the murmur of applause burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Mr. Burr asked, in a cold, quiet tone:

"Do you know this lady?"

"I do."

"Will you swear to that?"

"I will. To the best of my knowledge and belief she is my daughter."

"Can you swear to the identity?"

"I can."

"What is her age?"

"She was thirty years old on the 20th day of April."

"When did you last see her?"

"At her own house about a fortnight since."

"When did you see her previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at length was:

"On the 14th day of May, 17—."

"When she was just three weeks old!" added Burr.

"Gentlemen," continued he, turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such, I think she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea, and returned only to find his home desolate. But who will picture to you the lonely wife, bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's return? Who will picture the slow process of heart sickening, the anguish of hope deferred, and finally the overwhelming agony which came upon her when her last hope was extinguished, and she was compelled to believe herself indeed a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the utmost scorn for the mean, pitiful wretch who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he swore to love and cherish? We need not inquire into his motive for acting so base a part. Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness, or selfish indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness—she who now stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true-hearted women—let us ask which of these has been to her a father?"

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweetness was a strange contrast with the scornful accent that just characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollections of her early life. A slight flush passed over her proud and beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollections are of a small ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back employment for the following one. Saving this wearisome visit to her employers, and her regular attendance at church, she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she ceased to mention him, though I observed she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought she wept because we were poor, for it sometimes happened that our support was only a bit of dry bread; and she was accustomed to sew by the light of the chips which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like a sudden entrance to Paradise. We found a home and a father." She paused.

"Would you turn my own child against me?" cried the plaintiff, as he impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as she spoke.

"You are not my father!" exclaimed she, vehemently, "What, call you my father—you, who so basely left your wife to toil, and your children to beggary? Never! Never! Behold there my father!" pointing to the agitated defendant. "There is the man who watched over my infancy—who was the sharer of my childish sports, and the guardian of my inexperienced youth. There is a man who claims my affection and shares my home; there is my *father*. As for yonder selfish wretch, I know him not. The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companions of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children."

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisitions of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff went forth followed by the contempt of every honorable person who was present at the trial.

Reading for the Million.

In a Railroad Car.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. The female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married to anybody except a blind man.—Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression than there is in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as if she had been through one famine and got about two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be a great-grandmother to Mary that had a little lamb. She was chewing prize popcorn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a bandbox and cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity, or was going West to start a sawmill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

"The exigencies of the times require great circumspection in a person who is traveling."

Says she, "what?"

Says I, "the orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above."

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella, and said, "I don't want any of your sass—git out;" and I got out.

Then I took a seat alongside a male fellow, who loved to see the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Said I, "Mister, did you ever see a camel-leopard?" I said camel-leopard because it is a pious animal, and never eats any grass without getting down on its knees.

He said he hadn't seen a camel-leopard. Then, said I, "do you chew?"

He said, "no sir."

Then I said, "how sweet is nature!"

He took this for a conundrum, and said he didn't know. Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "we are but few."

I told him I knew one; "the man that made my cooking stove was a great man."

Then he asked, "would I read?"

Says I, "what you got?"

He replied, "Watt's Hymns," "Reveries by Moonlight," and "How to Spend the Sabbath."

I said, "none of them for Hannah," but if he had an unabridged business directory of New York city, I would take a little read.

Then he said, "young man, look at these gray hairs."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "you needn't think those hairs are any sign of wisdom, it's only a sign that your system lacks iron, and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowbar."

He took this for irony, and what little *entente cordiale* there was between us was spiled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup. It ought to be called lead soup. I send you the recipe for making it: "Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is brown on both sides; then very carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with salt, then put it up into air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done."

The above recipe originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a recipe for oyster soup, leaving out the salt.

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got the money to pay for my ticket and pay for that fellow's supper. I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 19, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ The President is unable to take his Southern trip, at least until the pressure of business is over.

☞ The Republicans have elected their candidate for Governor in New Hampshire and two out of the three members of Congress.

☞ Prof. Tyndall leaves $14,000 in the hands of three trustees to be devoted to the education of young men in scientific knowledge.

☞ The Leaguers have not been "on the make" much latterly. The ring-leaders have done pretty well heretofore at the expense of their fellows.

☞ Republicans, you who do not belong or sympathize with the notorious League, be on your guard or the Leaguers will steal a march upon you.

☞ Read Dr. B. F. Gehrett's reply to Logan. Somebody will wish they had remained out of print before this matter is dismissed, and it won't be Gehrett, either.

☞ Many of our retiring Congressmen are asking the President for places abroad. They are ashamed to face their constituents with that $5,000 a piece in their pockets.

☞ The ring is coming out fairly; one at a time. This time it is Logan. "Good-bye, John, your day's work is done." Save his scalp, Gehrett, it will be a handsome trophy!

☞ SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS is the increase of the expenses of the Poor House, with a less number of paupers, in six years! Petriken thinks this is all right!

☞ The State *Journal*, a few days ago, threw several big chunks of wisdom at the Constitutional Convention. Its sapience partakes more of senility than puerility and a good bit of both.

☞ The ring used to raise money to defray expenses through the tax-collectors. An extra dollar or two was assessed upon each tax-payer. *Vide* Porter township.—But that is played out.

☞ Capt. Brice X. Blair has been re-appointed and confirmed Postmaster at this place. The Captain took an empty sleave to Washington and Grant never goes back on that kind of papers.

☞ The Executive Session of the Senate will probably close at the end of the present week. At least the members are making an effort to do so, by hurrying the business forward with all possible dispatch.

☞ Mr. Gladstone has been defeated on the Irish non-sectarian University bill, and his ministry have resigned. Disraeli will be called to form a new ministry and Parliament will be disbanded. Disraeli cannot hold the reins long.

☞ Woods packed the jury! Laird collected the Porter township taxes! and Logan increased Poor House expenses!—These fellows have been "on the make." The other Leaguers have been out of pocket! How do you like it?

☞ Woods, Laird and Logan have made money. The other Leaguers have furnished the timber and sucked their fingers. And the poor dupes who have been acting with them have received the contempt of the fraternity for their pains.

☞ Three conscience-stricken Congressmen refuse to pocket their ill-gotten $5,000 back pay. One of them declines to draw the amount, another returns it to the treasury, while a third appropriates it to school purposes in his district. But what of our other *representatives?*

☞ Wanted—Ten candidates for Assembly, eight candidates for Treasurer, five candidates for Commissioner, and three for Poor Director, by W. H. Woods, Esq. He holds himself in readiness to promise each the nomination on condition that certain delegates can be arranged. The dupes will all be forth coming!

☞ We have been favored with a copy of Mr. Cyrus Elder's paper on the "Tax System of Pennsylvania," which just comes in the nick of time. We are happy to know that this subject has been so ably handled in the presence of the Constitutional Convention. Let the Convention give us the reform needed and save millions of capital to the State.

☞ The Johnstown *Daily Tribune* has come to hand. It is a very clean and neat little beginning of what may be a great blanket sheet some day. It is edited with ability, and has the appearance of being well patronized. We have not much confidence in the success of the project. Yet we hope that our fears may not be realized, and that it may live and prove a source of great profit to its enterprising proprietor.

☞ Honest Democrats, Senator Petriken has become the champion of more taxation and rascality in upholding the League. He wants more such robbery as has been perpetrated in Porter township and at the Poor House inflicted upon you. But it don't make much difference to us, you have to pay the taxes. If you can stand it we can. He will desire a re-nomination!

☞ Senator Petriken knew, when he stated upon the floor of the Senate, in the discussion upon the Poor House bill, that "the League was the predominant faction in this county," that he was stating an unmitigated falsehood. It is very strange, if it is in the majority, that the Democrats must bolster it up with a resort of this kind. The Democrats tickle the League and the League returns the compliment! Their interests are identical. Every honest Republican in the county sees this.—Hit the League, in this county, and you demolish the Democratic party.

WHERE PUNISHMENT COMES IN.

In the *Globe*, of a recent date, the Reverend (?) editor, with a contrition altogether marvelous for him, bows his head in sorrow, and in obedience to the little conscience yet on hand, says:

"We here say if we have been guilty of what Wharton charged us with we deserve to be punished."

Oh, Ishmael, has it come to this! Of course you do, and richly at that, and so the jury, on their solemn oaths, thought when they found Wharton "not guilty" of the libel suit you brought against him; and so you thought when you, cringing coward as you are, discontinued the second prosecution against Mr. Wharton; and so you think now, for you dare not push to trial the civil suit in which you claim $20,000 for damages done to your character. Your character was more damaged, by that failure of yours to vindicate yourself, at the last November Sessions, than the publication of any scandal against you could do. "We deserve to be punished," and you will be punished! Your punishment has already begun. It has been in this wise:

1. You have lost the money you paid your lawyers to defend you.

2. You have paid *half* the costs in the libel suit which was tried.

3. You paid ALL the costs in the libel suit which was not tried.

4. You have paid Wm. Lewis for printing Mr. Speer's speech in the *Globe* last fall, seeking your vindication elsewhere than in a Court of Justice.

5. You will have to pay Mr. Cornman his bill of $170.00 for printing the same speech in the *Monitor*.

6. You have been ousted from the management of the Cassville School, and at the end of the school year you will have to pass everything pertaining to it, over to the State, on reasonable terms, or, as a Soldiers' Orphan School, it will be broken up.

7. You have lost what character you ever possessed as a Christian Minister of the Gospel, by the coarse vulgarity and open profanity in your editorial columns.

8. You have been compelled to buy a newspaper press to vindicate that character on which the verdict of the jury and your subsequent backing down have fixed an ineffaceable stain that the "sunshine of a life time cannot wipe out."

9. You have lost the respect and confidence of the community at large, who, whether they believe that specific charge or not, still believe that a Minister of the Gospel, concerning whom such charges, and some of them are so frequently made, in various parts of the State, is a "wolf in sheep's clothing," and should not be entrusted with the spiritual training of pure and innocent girls.

10. And lastly. You have had the wear and tear of mind and body, to say nothing of labor, which is, perhaps, the heaviest part of it.

Your punishment has begun! Where it will end no one knoweth! Follow the example of Judas!

REV. DR. NEWMAN.

We respect the ministry, and the divine who applies himself to the duties of his divine commission is worthy of all praise. But for those who stoop from their mission to enjoy the pleasures of travel at the peoples' expense we have no words of praise. The reverend (?) gentleman whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, left the pulpit a year ago and has since loitered around Washington regardless of the obligations of his divine calling. Becoming weary of the monotony of idle life in the city he proposes to spend a year in traveling, with his family, around the world.—We would not object to this if he paid his way out of his own funds. This, however, is not the case. He will be paid out of the peoples' money, and how? He procures an appointment as an Inspector of Consulates!! Are our Consuls rogues that they require an annual investigation, or is the office of Inspector made for the benefit of the incumbent?

To say the least it is a public shame to see the announcement paraded in the public press annually that a certain functionary has been commissioned to travel round the world, ostensibly to spy out the movements of our public servants abroad. What a spectacle for other Powers to contemplate. If Secretary Fish cannot trust to the fidelity of his appointees he ought to recall them and send better men to fill their places. The Chinese are the only other nation who appoint public servants and then send others to watch them.

If the Reverend Dr. Newman must travel at the public expense, give him a sum sufficient to carry himself and his family round the world, but do not connect it with an unnecessary system of espionage, that has done infinitely more harm than good wherever practised.

☞ Our numerous newspaper friends, who have felt themselves called upon to lecture us so roundly, without understanding, or wanting to understand our position, for handling a cowardly braggart without gloves, will accept our thanks. We are glad to know that their moral sensibilities have been shocked. We augur from all this that the standard of newspaper morality has been considerably elevated. We confess that we feel highly complimented, however. When it becomes necessary for an actor to act some repugnant character, the universal condemnation of the audience is the best evidence in the world that he performs his part well. Thank you, gentlemen.

☞ A regular, true-blue Democrat hailed a Republican, the other day, with:

Democrat—Have you seen that bill they passed through Congress to increase the pay? It is an infamous swindle, sir, an infernal fraud! But Speer was too sharp to be caught voting for that kind of thing. Ah, too sharp, sir!

Republican—But Speer took the money, $5,000 extra!

Democrat—What? No! Well, he is as bad as any of the rest of them!

Here the Democrat remembered that he had some little business to transact up street, and he went off clearing his throat. "Ahem! ahem!"

HUNTINGDON THUGS.

The last Huntingdon *Journal* re-publishes the speech of Hon. John Scott, before the county committee, of that county, on the 3d of September, 1869, in which he read the constitution and exposed the doings of a secret conclave of political thugs, banded together by *oath*, under the name of "The Peoples' League," for that county. Article 1, gives the name of the League. Article 2, says the League shall be composed of divisions ranging from No. 1 upward. Article 3, states that *three* members shall form a Division and obtain a charter. Article 4, states that no Division shall be allowed to consist of more than *eight* members, nor more than one Division in a district. Articles 5 to 11, inclusive, are in regard to the duties of the officers, and the mode of proposing and electing members. We copy the remainder of the constitution of this League, for the edification of our readers, entire.—Here it is:

12. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to attend all delegate meetings of the Republican party and take with him all he can influence to vote as he does, and elect as delegates to the county convention members of the League, whenever it is possible, and in default of this try to secure the election of such delegates as the League can control.

13. The delegates elected to attend the County Convention will hold a caucus meeting a few hours previous to the county convention and there decide which of the different candidates they will support, whether in or out of the League in said convention, the majority in such caucus meeting shall always say whether members of the League are to be supported or not, and also which of them, and the decision of such majority shall be binding on the whole of the delegates, and they shall vote in county convention for whatever ticket is agreed on at the caucus meeting.

14. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to labor to promote the interests of all the members of the League in a business, as well as a political way, to uphold the character and do all they can to promote their prosperity.

15. No person who belongs to another secret political organization in Huntingdon county, or who is not a Republican voter can be admitted as a member of this order.

16. It will be the duty of the President of each Division of the League to call a meeting of the League one week before the election of delegates to the different county conventions, and also a meeting one week before the election of township officers, in the former case to decide who shall be elected as delegates to the county convention and in the latter to nominate a ticket to be supported at the township election.

17. The annual pass-word will be agreed on at the caucus meeting of delegates prior to each August county election. The other pass-words, signs and grips to remain unchanged unless found expedient.

18. Members guilty of active or passive violation of the constitution of the League, or By-laws of the Division shall be expelled from the League upon a fair hearing and conviction of their Division. But such expelled members shall not be visited by any of the penalties of the order unless he shall reveal secrets belonging to the League.

19. Each Division of the League shall have power to make By-laws for their own government, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

20. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the constitution unless by a two-thirds vote of the members of the League.

21. Division No. 1 is the only Division authorized to establish new Divisions until another Division is authorized to do so by a two-thirds vote of the League.

22. No member will be allowed to approach a person in regard to his becoming a member of the League until the name of such person has been proposed to his Division and he has received permission to do so.

William H. Woods, Esq., was the leading man in getting up this oath-bound secret order, and was President of Division No. 1. And in consequence of the unfair influence of this sworn band of Thugs, of from three to eight, in each election district, the League has controlled nominations against the will of the majority of the party, and has even gone so far as to contaminate the jury—the paladium of our liberties—and has stuffed the jury-box with its members, for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. Mr. Scott exposed this unjust and unholy secret oath-bound association, and for this he is weekly hounded by one of the late organs of the Democracy, which, for the time being, is controlled by one of the secret Thugs of "from three to eight." Republicans outside of Huntingdon county, as well as the true friends of the cause there, give Mr. Scott credit for the part he took in exposing and opposing these oath-bound political conspirators.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

LOCAL OPTION!

Important Information to the Citizens.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

Reports have been put in circulation, by the friends of the liquor traffic, that the "Local Option" law has been repealed.—*This is a base fabrication!* On the contrary the Legislature has passed a supplemental bill, by an overwhelming majority in both houses, releaving the original law from all imperfections and ambiguities. Also that the Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitutional. This too is a barefaced falsehood! *The general law of the State, which effects our county*, has never been before the *Supreme* or any other *Court* for adjudication. The local law, for the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, was argued in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and its constitutionality sustained, when it was taken to the Supreme Court by the liquor men, and argued there, but the Justices have not given their decision. If the Supreme Court should declare this local law of the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia unconstitutional, it will not effect Huntingdon, or any other county. No better proof is wanted as to the falsity of these reports than the fact that the High Sheriff of the county, still makes proclamation in three newspapers, calling upon the election officers to hold the election. If the law had been repealed, or declared unconstitutional, the Sheriff would give such notice through a counter proclamation. Then to the polls, friends, for there can be nothing done possible to defeat an election! Believe no false rumors!

S. E. HENRY,
Chairman Temperance Co. Com.

J. R. SIMPSON, }
J. HALL MUSSER. } Secretaries.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 18, 1873.

☞ Petriken says that the League elects all the officers in this county. We would ask quietly whether the League elected Gen. Lane, Representative; Hon. David Clarkson, Associate Judge; T. W. Myton, Prothonotary; Wm. E. Lightner, Register and Recorder: Amon Houck, Sheriff; David Hare, Commissioner and Michael H. Kyper, Director of the Poor? Did it, Mr. Senator? If not, why did you make such an assertion upon the floor of the Senate? Some people will remember your assertion.

☞ Petriken has turned out the champion of the League. When were you sworn in, Major? You are an apt pupil. It is strange how soon a man loses all respect for truth after being debauched by the Huntingdon County Ku Klux!

APPORTIONMENT.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill as Reported by the House Committee.

District 1. The 1st, 2d, 7th and 26th wards of the city of Philadelphia.

2. The 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 20th, wards and all that part of the 17th ward lying west of Second street, Philadelphia.

3. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, and 16th wards, Philadelphia.

4. The 15th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th and 29th wards, Philadelphia.

5. The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d and 25th wards and all of the 17th ward lying east of Second street, Philadelphia.

6. The counties of Chester and Delaware.

7. Lancaster.

8. Berks.

9. Montgomery and part of Bucks county not included in the tenth district.

10. Northampton, Lehigh and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Mockamixon and Tinicum and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

11. Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Wayne and the townships of Buck, Bear Creek, Blakely, Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring brook, Spring Brook, the boroughs of Blakely, Dunmore, Goldsboro', Gibsonburg, the city of Carbondale and the Twelfth ward of Scranton.

12. all that part of Luzerne county not included in the eleventh district.

13. Lebanon and Schuylkill.

14. Dauphin, Northumberland, Juniata and Perry.

15. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

16. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Cameron, Lycoming and Montour.

17. Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

18. Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

19. York, Cumberland and Adams.

20. Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forest.

21. Westmoreland, Green and Fayette.

22. The city of Pittsburg and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stone, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elezabeth, in the county of Allegheny.

24. All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the twenty-second district.

24. Washington, Beaver and Butler.

25. Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

26. Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

27. Erie, Warren and Venango.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Senate and Departments—Public Sentiment on the Back Pay Grab—The President's Letter to ex-President Colfax—The Modoc Surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1873.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is daily dividing its time between the confirmation of nominations made by the President, the examination of investigations committees reports and other unfinished business of a non-Legislative character. The committee on elections having been authorized by the Senate to report at the next session of Congress such charges and improvements as they may deem necessary in the method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, will meet at some time before Congress re-assembles, for the purpose of attending to the important duty entrusted to them.

NO JURISDICTION.

The caucus of Republican Senators yesterday afternoon reconsidered Saturday's vote regarding the case of Patterson, and decided not to take it up for consideration in the Senate, no action being possible, for the reason that Patterson is no longer a member of that body.

THE INCREASED PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As predicted in a previous letter the act of Congress by which members of the Senate and House increased their pay from $5,000 to $7,000 for each session, for each future session, and including the two sessions of the 42d Congress, has been denounced by the Republicans as well as the Democrats, pretty generally throughout the country. I have access to nearly all the Republican papers and have noted their comments. The Ohio Legislature has passed a vote of disapproval of the act, and the Legislatures of other States will do the same. There is not so much opposition to the increase of the President's salary, or to that of the few executive officers included—and included only as a cloak to cover the iniquity of each member of Congress in appropriating to himself $5,000 of the peoples' money for services for which they had already been paid in full. Iniquity stalks abroad in high places in the noon-day light. *Ben Butler was the author of the bill.* By a perusal of the advance sheets of THE REPUBLIC for February, a new monthly magazine published in Washington, I note that the editor has taken up the subject and analyzed the vote, giving the name, residence, and politics of each member who voted for or against the bill. THE REPUBLIC is Republican but independent of party and justly severe in exposing corruption and every deviation from integrity. This venal robbery will never be forgotten, so long as the men live who legalized it. *Ben Butler was its author.* Some of the members, like Judas, have already become ashamed of their ill-gotten gain and wish to hand it over to benevolent associations. The money will go but the memory of it will "stick."

HELP FOR COLFAX.

President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

"*My Dear Mr. Colfax:* Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations, that I have watched them closely, and I am satisfied now, as I ever have been, of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

"Affectionately, yours,
U. S. GRANT."

THE MODOC INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram of A. B. Meacham, President of the Board of Peace Commissioners; in which he reports that the Modocs have surrendered to General Canby as prisoners of war, to be fed, clothed and protected, and removed to a distant country. Mr. Meacham adds: "We believe now that peace will be permenant." Secretary Delano states that the Department will take steps, as soon as possible, to procure for these Modocs an acceptable and suitable reservation.

THE PRESIDENT ILL.

The President is suffering from a severe cold, the penalty for raising his hat frequently, and setting in an open carriage during the procession on that intensely cold 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

SENATOR WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Boutwell's election to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Wilson gives general satisfaction here, though regret is felt for his absence from the Treasury. He has been a faithful and a successful public servant during the last four years. And with all the display of wealth and extravagance in the City he and his family have always occupied humble apartments in a boarding house. "This fact," said an eminent divine, the other day, "speaks volumes for that pure and honest man." He was on the floor of the Senate to-day and received the congratulations of Senators. He will leave the Treasury in a few days and take his seat in the Senate. Assistant Secretary Richardson will be his successor, if the civil service code prevails. Mr. Boutwell received a beautiful boquet to-day, at his office, of fine fresh flowers. It was two and a half feet long and one foot wide. It came from an unknown source, accompanied with a card containing the words, "From the State of Texas."

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner was in his seat to-day looking somewhat better than he has been for a month past.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock left this morning for Philadelphia. He dines with the Union League Club to-night, and will return to-morrow morning. Rumor, always busy when the President is on the move, says that Secretary Robeson is about to succeed Banecroft to Berlin, and that Edmund F. Beach of Philadelphia will be appointed Secretary of the Navy, or that Mr. Grant's visit to Philadelphia has something to do with this arrangement.

THE NEW SENATE COMMITTEES.

The new committees of the Senate have been appointed, the democrats receiving a full representation, if not more, according to their members. You will find the list in your exchanges.

THE WEATHER.

Since the Congressmen have taken their $5,000 a piece and gone home, "Old Probabilities" has afforded a succession of beautiful balmy weather. But he was terribly cold during the performances of th at last act of retiring "representatives."

N. H. P.

Letter from India.

NO. II.]

SHAHJEHAUPORE, INDIA, }
January 30, 1873. }

Since writing my last letter for the JOURNAL, the long journey which we were then on has been finished, and we are now located in the city of Shahjehaupore, Northern India, where we had our home from October 1862 till December 1864.

After landing in Bombay we spent a few days in the city, and then left for this place by railroad. I am happy to say we could and did come the entire distance by rail. When we came to India over eleven years ago, we had to come up the country about six hundred miles by stage coaches, such as some of your readers have heard me describe in my lectures on India. The railroad we came up country on this time passes through the "Western Ghats." The scenery is fine, indeed, and no little skill was required to build a railroad through them. Tunnels are quite numerous, and some places the grades are very heavy.—Leaving the wild, picturesque Ghats we emerged into the table lands of Central India, crossed the Nerbudda river and ran into Jubbalpore, where the Great Indian Peninsular Railroad connects with an extension of the East India Railroad which connects Calcutta and Delhi. Extensive coal mines are being opened near the Nerbudda, and it is said they promise to be equal to the mines of old Pennsylvania.—The coal is bituminous and very rich—much like that west of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. The trains here run very rapidly, and as there are gates at all the crossings and the railroads are fenced, accidents very rarely occur. The distance from Bombay to Shahjehaupore is about nine hundred miles, and the journey is made in a little over two days. The trains pass just back of our house, and give quite a home-like appearance to the scenery.

Of the cities we passed through, on our way, I have not time to write much. The principal one is Jubbalpore, at the northern end of the Great Indian Peninsula Railroad. Here is located the "Thug Prison," in which are about a thousand men who, for many years, were professional robbers and murderers. They were worshippers of the goddess Kalee and invariably gave part of their gains to support her temples and invoked her aid in all their murderous undertakings. At last some of their number turned against them, and through these the band was finally broken up, and a system, which had existed for centuries, and sent untold thousands into bloody graves, was eradicated from India. The system was so perfect that often a man's next door neighbor, of apparently great respectability as a merchant, was a "Thug," and he having laid the plan to murder and bury his neighbor would see it done, share the spoils and return to sympathize with the bereaved family. There are men in the "Thug Prison" who admit that they have, individually, murdered more than a score of men.

Next comes Allahabad, (full of God) the capital of the North West Provinces, and seat of the Lieut. Governor, 630 miles from Calcutta, and 842 miles from Bombay, connected with both by rail. It is at the junction of the rivers Jamna and Ganges, and has a population of 75,000. The letter-boxes are cleared by postmen riding on bicycles—not bad for India.

The strong and handsome fort now held by the English was built by "Akbar the Great." There is within the fort a temple built over a sacred cave much visited by pilgrims. Here Lord Canning held a Durbar—or Levee—after the meeting of 1857–8, and distributed fifteen millions of dollars in presents to loyal chiefs. Many disloyal ones had just been hung.

It was my privilege to attend a Conference of Missionaries, of various denominations, in this city, Christmas week, just after our arrival in India the second time. More than one hundred missionaries from Europe and America were present, and quite a number of ordained native preachers were also present and participated in the very interesting services.

My letter is already long enough, so I will omit a description of other cities until my next. I write this in a tent, and am uncomfortably warm without a stove. And this is our coldest season of the year. What will summer be? J. D. BROWN.

☞ The Quincy, Illinois, Agricultural Works wore burned on Sunday night, with a large amount of Stock and some two hundred corn-planters. Loss about $50,000; insured for $35 000.

☞ Foster swings, in New York, on next Friday. Surely hanging is not played out.

☞ Postmaster Jones of New York city, has tendered his resignation He is at present in Washington.

New To-Day.

CONSTABLE.—I announce myself as a candidate for Constable, for the borough of Huntingdon, for the year 1873.
mch19* H. H. JOHNSON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of ALVAH CHILCOAT, deceased.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Alvah Chilcoat, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. CHILCOAT,
JACOB B. LYNN,
March5,'73*. Executors.

New To-Day.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS
are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

ÆOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO.

(The latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning,) give to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.

Dr. E. J. GRBENE, of Huntingdon, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. mch19-9t

CASSVILLE INSTITUTE.
This Institution will open on Monday, March 28, 1873, for a session of eighteen weeks. Nine weeks before harvest and nine weeks after. Particular attention will be paid to those preparing to teach. For further information, address
J. C. CLARKSON,
march19-4t. Cassville, Pa.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS
and their
COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.
The Piano—A beautiful toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Humana—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The Æoline—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. mch19-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of WILLIAM S. LEFFARD, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Porter township, on the estate of William S. Leffard, late of Porter township deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN R. LEFFARD,
ENOCH J. LEFFARD,
mch19,'73. Administrators.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.
Take notice that Wm. Leas and David M'Garvey, assignees of William Piles, of the township of Shirley, and Mary Ann his wife, have filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, their accounts as assignees aforesaid, which will be presented to said Court, on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed hereto.
PROTHY'S OFFICE, } T. W. MYTON,
March 19, 1873. } Pronotary.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.
Take notice that Joseph M'Coy, Committee, of B. F. Lang, a lunatic of Walker township, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Huntingdon, his account as Committee aforesaid, on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.
PROTHY'S OFFICE, } T. W. MYTON,
March 19, 1873. } Prothonotary.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1873
FIRST WEEK.

Fred Klepser, Executor, &c., of Wm. Enyeart	vs.	Jackson Enyeart.
Eli Sankey for use	vs.	Martha Walker.
Lowell Shumway surviving partner of W. A. Shumway	vs.	James Dunn.
J. Crawford Wallace	vs.	G. & J. H. Shoenberg.
Jacobs & Withington for use	vs.	John G. Stewart.
Jacob Hoffman	vs.	John Bare.
F. B. Reese & Co.,	vs.	A. B. Frank.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron	vs.	David Blair.
Saml. R. Douglass' use	vs.	H. S. Wharton.
Edward Williams	vs.	The Adams Express Co
Margaret A. Crownover	vs.	George P. Wakefield.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	vs.	John Minnick, et al.
Same	vs.	Adam Speck, et al.
J. M. Booher, et al	vs.	Wm. J. Booher
Harrison Couch	vs.	Thomas Knode.
Andrew Decker	vs.	Rebecca Gorsuch, et al
David Newingham's Executors	vs.	A. P. Wilson's admr's
John G. Ritter	vs.	John Houck, et al.
Mordecai Henry	vs.	The township of West.
Joseph Douglass	vs.	Danl M'Gahan & wife.
R. Myton & Son	vs.	William M'Clure.
Dr. Henry Orlady	vs.	Joseph Johnston.
William Gutshall	vs.	R. Stevens.
PROTHY'S OFFICE, March 19, 1873.		T. W. MYTON, Prothonotary.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of April, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

GRAND JURORS for a court of Quarter Session to be held at Huntingdon in an for the county of Huntingdon the second Monday and 14th day of April, 1873.
Samuel Anderson, carpenter, Springfield; William Couch, farmer, Barree; David Cisney, farmer, Dublin; D. P. Egolf, carpenter, Huntingdon; Valentine Fink, farmer, Henderson; Calvin Greene, farmer, Clay; M. S. Harrison, tinner, Shirley; J. S. Harper, farmer, Dublin; William Isenberg, farmer, Walker; David Mingle, wagonmaker, Huntingdon; Graffus Miller, brewer, Huntingdon; Winfield S. Madden, farmer, Springfield; Samuel M'Clain, farmer, Carbon; William M'Clain, farmer, Tod; Robert M'Pherren, farmer, Franklin; J. K. M'Chan, gent., Huntingdon; James Myton, farmer, West; John Numer, farmer, Henderson; David Rhom, teamster, Huntingdon; Henry H. Summers, farmer, Lincoln; Simeon Wright, farmer, Union; Geo. M. Mills, laborer, Warriorsmark; A. P. White, farmer, Oneida; John Whittaker, farmer, Poter. Given under our hands 23d, Jan. 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, }
JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com's

TRAVERSE JURORS for a Court of Common Please to be held at Huntingdon in an for the county of Huntingdon the second Monday and 14th day of April, 1873.
D. C. Ash, farmer, Barree; J. F. Bathurst, gent. Mount Union; John Bolinger, farmer, Clay; Philip Brown, Cabinetmaker, Huntingdon; Geo. B. Brumbaugh, merchant, Penn; William Chilcott, farmer Union; Amon M. Chilcott, farmer, Union; George Cox, cabinetmaker, Warriorsmark; J. B. Deaver, merchant, Mt. Union; Thomas Duff, farmer, West; William Decker, farmer, Jackson; Christain Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark; Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson; Israel French, farmer, Springfield; Stewart A. Flenner, miller, Broad Top; Joshua Goensli, farmer, Cass; Kenzie B. Green, farmer, Clay; Charles Huston, farmer, Jackson; Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree; M. J. Hampson, clerk, Three Springs; N. B. Hess, carpenter, Huntingdon; John F. N. Householder, plaster, Walker; Wilson J. Houck, farmer, Tod; Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay; Samuel Henderson farmer, Warriorsmark; William Jackson, farmer, Jackson; Hugh Jackson, farmer, Jackson; Adam Leffard, farmer, Penn; Sela Locke Jr., Taborer, Springfield; John Leffard, farmer, Franklin; Asbury Oaks, farmer, Jackson; George Ross, farmer, Warriorsmark; Jona J. Reed, merchant, Carbon; Reuben Rudy, farmer, Barree; William Reed, saddler, Penn; Samuel Shultz, farmer, Henderson; Lee Stever, farmer, Cass; George Shaffer, shoemaker, Huntingdon; Mores Swoope, farmer, Union; William Speck, farmer, Walker; David Tussey, farmer, Porter; Francis Tussey, farmer, Morris; John B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin; Thos. Utley, merchant, Clay; Levi Wright, farmer, Union; J. Atlo Whitz, farmer, Porter; T. C. Waite, farmer, Morris; Porter Zentmyer, laborer, Warriorsmark. Given under our hands this 23d day of January, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, }
JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com's.

TRAVESE JURORS for a Court of Common Please to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon the third Monday and 21st day of April, 1873.
J. Simpson Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon; John Archy, farmer, Franklin; Omar Breneman, farmer, Porter; John W. Black, carpenter, Huntingdon; W. H. Brewster, merchant, Springfield; William Coy, farmer, Barree; John R. Chaney, carpenter, Barree; John W. Chilcott, farmer, Cromwell; Mathew E. Campbell, gent. Union; Alex. Elliott, agent, Huntingdon; Adam Fouse, farmer, Lincoln; Wesley Gregory, farmer, West; James Gillain, Jr., laborer, Union; Jermiah Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark; Horace Glazier, clerk, Huntingdon; David Hoover, laborer, Penn; E. B. Isett, merchant, Franklin; John Johnston, teamster, Huntingdon; D. Hewett Knode, wagonmaker, Huntingdon; Henry Leister, labourer, Huntingdon; Barton Merly, farmer, Union; Robert M'Divitt, gent., Oneida; S. W. Myton, merchant, Jackson; Thomas E. Orbison, merchant, Orbisonia; George Port, butcher, Huntingdon; Henry Philips, wagonmaker, Alexandria; John Shaver, of Sam'l, carpenter, Mt Union; Frank Stewart, merchant, Huntingdon; Reuben Smith, laborer, Huntingdon; David Thompson, carpenter, Huntingdon; Edward Thompson, farmer, Juniata; Caleb Wright, farmer, Cass; E. D. Weller, blacksmith, Penn; John W. Wilson, carpenter, Huntingdon; John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell; Samuel G. Whtifaker, gent., Huntingdon. Given under our hands the 23d day of January, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, }
JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com's.

New To-Day.

CONSTABLE.—I announce myself as a candidate for Constable, for the borough of Huntingdon, for the year 1873.
mch19* H. H. JOHNSON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of ALVAH CHILCOAT, deceased.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Alvah Chilcoat, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. CHILCOAT,
JACOB B. LYNN,
March5,'73*. Executors.

New To-Day.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of ABRAHAM BOYER, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration having been

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 19, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Spring.

Blue birds.

People are preparing to flit.

Everybody, vote no license.

Centre county has spotted fever.

Port & Friedly have a new sign.

Drunks were numerous on Saturday night.

Greenwood Furnaces employ about 300 hands.

The wind was on a high on Saturday night and Sunday.

J. G. Covert, of Mt. Union, becomes a citizen of this place in the Spring.

Don't forget the "Silsby Troupe" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

James M. Rosensteel, of Mt. Union, removes to Johnstown on the first of April.

A horse blanket was stolen from the stable of Lee T. Wilson, a week or so ago.

The lock-up was tenanted, on Friday afternoon, by a benzined disciple of Faust.

One of the bridges over the "Little Juniata," above Spruce Creek, is being repaired.

Mt. Union is very much exercised over a project to make a walk to the Town Hall.

Wagner & Shaffner will accept our thanks for a roast and steak. They keep the best of meats.

"Gospel Hill" affords a splendid view of Altoona. But the wind strikes keenly around there in March.

A large amount of Real Estate has changed hands, regardless of the scarcity of money, in Shaver's Creek Valley.

The Broad Top operators continue to give Mr. Gage praise for his new order of things and his skillful management.

We learn from the *Times* that forty-eight shares of stock, of the Mt. Union Building and Loan Association, have been taken.

The new depot is a great improvement. The railroad company will soon make every thing look as gay as a peach in that locality.

We are under obligations, to our friend Hackett, of the *Tribune*, for handsome courtesies. Come this way and we will reciprocate.

The Council should take measures at once to fill up fifth street, so that the depot can be reached directly from the diamond of the town.

The Huntingdon Gas Company presented a splendid Silver Trumpet to the Fire Company. The boys will feel proud of this handsome testimonial.

The wind, on Saturday night and Sunday, did considerable damage. It is stated that a new frame dwelling was capsized in West Huntingdon.

On Thursday 2,599 eight wheel cars passed Mifflin, middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. This freight shipment has not been equaled for years.

If our Fire Company wants to see something handsome in the engine house line we would advise them to visit the quarters of the Vigilants of Altoona.

Only one of the Greenwood Furnaces is in blast. It yields 37 tons of charcoal iron per week. The other will be put in blast about the middle of May.

Richard Langdon, Esq., is going to occupy Broad Top corner. He is having things fixed up splendidly. He means business and he knows how to do it.

A week or two ago some vagabond entered the residence of A. R. Stewart, Esq., after midnight. Fortunately a member of the family confronted him and he fled. Lock your doors.

Quite a spirited revival of religion has been in progress, in the United Brethern church, in West Huntingdon, for some weeks past. Large number of persons have been turned from their evil ways.

Adolph Opel, of Black Log Valley, mourns the loss of a dog, weighing 125 lbs., killed by the cars in Mt. Union, the other day. He was only fit for sausage meat after the cars had done the work.

An alarm of fire on Sunday last, brought out the fire company. Fire was discovered in Leister's building opposite the railway building. A little effort quenched it and the boys returned the machine.

The editor of the *Times* don't like our allusion to Mt. Union's contemplated financial improvement. We only advertise another man's business when paid for it. Hope you got twelve cents per line.

We had the pleasure of a visit of William H. Woner, Esq., superintendent of the Greenwood Furnaces. He is a very clever and business like gentleman. He is a live to the best interests of his section.

We will take back all we said about Graw last week. He is still at his post on No. 16, on Broad Top, where we hope he will remain for the next decade. He is one of the most careful engineers in the State.

The *Times* of last week says:—"A man by the name of Shafer, who was working in Mr. Robley's Sand Quarry, above Mapleton, was struck by a passing train, on last Saturday, and so badly injured that he cannot recover

On Saturday last two engines collided below the gas tank and were badly damaged. A third ran into the caboose car of the west era-bound train and threw it and several cars off the track. It all came of running ahead of time.

Would it not be advisable for the Broad Top coal operators to combine together to furnish a sufficient number of cars for their own use? Or act jointly to furnish them by some other method? It strikes us that this ought to be done.

There appears to be a great defficiency of motive power, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The coal operators of both the Broad Top and Clearfield regions are complaining fearfully. They cannot work to more than one-half of their capacity.

A large number of persons attended the free concert given, by Prof. Jones and his class, in the Presbyterian Church, at Shaver's Creek bridge, one evening last week. Everybody appeared to be pleased. At the close of the concert, D. C. Hamilton handsomely complimented the Professer.

One day last week, says the *Times*, a horse belonging to Fisher Posthlewait, used to cart dirt on the East Broad Top Railroad, not observing the commands of his driver, backed over the edge of a bank 20 feet high, precipitating horse and cart to the bottom. The horse was somewhat injured and the cart considerably broken.

Two or three weeks ago Mrs. Capt. W. L. Neff, of Williamsburg, Blair county, and several friends went on a visit to a sister living near Rome, Georgia. At Rome a connection was missed and the party were taken on a hand car. Mrs. Neff took cold, from the effects of which she died in a few days afterwards. The body will be interred, at Williamsburg, to-day (Tuesday.)

Great complaint is made along the line of the Broad Top Railroad on account of the delay experienced in the receipt of the New York and Baltimore mails. These mails reach here by the Pacific Express, which frequently fails to make a close connection, consequently the mails are delayed twenty-four hours. If the mails reached here by the Southern Express the whole difficulty would be obviated.

We find the following handsome compliment of an old friend, Mrs. Ogle, in the Johnstown *Echo*:—"Mrs. Ogle, W. U. telegraph operator at this place, deserves credit for the victory she has gained over the knowing ones who predicted her failure, by the rapidity and accuracy with which she receives the Associated Press dispatches for the "Tribune." Mrs. Ogle is the only operator in the United States who has the ability and nerve to undertake so difficult a work."

COLORED JURORS.—The following extract is from the charge of Judge Hall to the Grand Jury of Bedford county, at the February sessions. It is in relation to colored jurors, and what his honor addressed to the Bedford county Grand Jury on the subject is equally applicable to our own county:

For many years, extending into the past as far as my professional life, and beyond it, perhaps, as far as any of our memories, there has been no colored man summoned as a juror in any Pennsylvania Court, until within the last few years. Growing out of the late war waged by the slaveholders in rebellion against the Government of the United States, there was enacted in 1865 an amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. This was the 13th amendment. Soon after, the 14th amendment was ratified, by which it was provided that no State should enact any law abridging the privileges and immunities of any citizen of the United States. This was speedily followed by the 15th amendment, providing that no man should be denied the right to vote on account of color.

Therefore, by the highest enactment of human law, all men are equal before the law, and colored men are "*qualified electors.*"

The State law provides, it shall be the duty of the Jury Commissioners and President Judge or Additional Law Judge, or a majority of them to select "*from the qualified electors of the county at large*" the designated number of "sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors."

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that all officers shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and to perform the duties of their office with fidelity.

In addition to this oath the jury Commissioners swear "to use their utmost endeavors and diligence in making an impartial selection of competent persons for jurors during the year, and not to suffer partiality, favor, affection, hatred, malice or ill-will *in any respect whatever*, to influence them in the selection of jurors."

The jury Commissioners or Judge, therefore, who would refuse to put in the name of a qualified elector, simply because of the color of the skin, when he was otherwise qualified, would violate his oath of office. As well might he refuse to put in a man because of his religion, or of his nativity, or because he had red hair.

Every fair and impartial person, who wishes well to his country, desires to obey the law. No doctrine was more clearly taught by the Savior of mankind when on earth than that of strict obedience to the law. "Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them, render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

In a Government of the People, reverence for law is the very cornerstone of the edifice. There can be no enduring government without it. We may not like the Constitution and the laws. If we do not, we have a right to vote in favor of a change by amendment in the regularly constituted mode. But as long as any provision is the established law, no citizen is at liberty to disobey it; *much less an officer of the law acting under the solemn sanction of an oath.*

It would not only be a violation of his oath for a Jury Commissioner to deliberately and designedly exclude a man's name from the wheel simply because of his color, if he is otherwise qualified, but it would be a misdemeanor in office. And all parties aiding and abetting therein would be criminally responsible.

Moreover, the Attorney at law who would single a man out and persistently challenge him for sole reason of his color would violate his oath and law.

The novelty of having a colored man on a panel of jurors having attracted general attention, and some newspaper comments, we have deemed it a matter of importance that you, gentlemen, and all other officers of the law, shall understand the law, and what would amount to violations of it. It is a mistake to regard this matter as one of sentiment, or inclination, or prejudice, or partisan feeling. It has advanced from that, so far at least as all officers of the law are concerned, into the demain that is governed by solemn oaths and by constituted laws.

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

THE ORIGIN OF BLOODY RUN.—Samuel Evans, of Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in a letter addressed to the *Press*, gives the following account of the origin of the name of Bloody Run which has passed into history and in the future will only be known by the name of Everett:

The following I find going the rounds of the public press of this State:

"The town of Bloody Run, in Bedford county, has changed its name to Everett City. The original name came from an affair in 1765 between traders from Philadelphia, who were taking supplies to Fort Pitt, and a party of settlers, which was magnified into a massacre by London papers."

This account of the origin of the name of that place is not correct. There was an affair as stated in that year with which the Indians had nothing to do.

In the spring of 1763 while a company of Indian Traders were encamped upon the banks of the stream now known as "Bloody Run" they were surprised at night by hostile Indians belonging to the Shawnees, Delaware and Huron Tribes, members of the confederation of six nations of Indians. A number of persons attached to the train, were massacred and an immense amount of peltries and merchandise destroyed, amounting to £85,906. Some of the traders were thrown into jail for debts where they died. At a conference with the six nations of Indians held at 'Johnson's Hall' at 'Fort Stanwix' the subject of this massacre was brought before them, and it was agreed that a full congress of all the tribes belonging to the six nations, should be held to consider the matter. This congress did not convene until Nov., 1768. It met at "Fort Stanwix," and was one of the most important ever held with the Indians. The Indians made restitution to these traders, by granting them a tract of land upon the Ohio, between the Monongahela River and Little Kanawha, in Va. His majesty George the Third confirmed this grant by patent.

There are descendants of some of these traders now living in Lancaster county. The traders numbered twenty-two. Their names were:

Robert Callender, David Franks, Joseph Simons, Levy Andrew Levy, Philp Boyle, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, George Morgan, Joseph Spear, Thomas Smallman, John Welsh, Edmund Moran, Evan Shelby, Samuel Postlethwait, John Gibson, Richard Winston, Dennis Crohon, William Thompson, Abraham Mitchel, James Dundas, John Armstrong and Alexander Lowery.

Col. William Trent, of Carlisle, and a prominent man in his time, was the attorney for these traders, to whom the deed was made.

A full and complete history of this massacre, and the efforts of these traders to get possession of the grant of land, can be found in a book called "A View of the Title to Indians," and a tract call the "Plain Facts." They may be seen in the "Philadelphia Library."

Supposing this subject might have some local interest, I have given a correct account of the affair from which your place derived its name.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

FIVE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS GIVEN AWAY!—E. C. Summers & Co., corner 4th and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa., continue to sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Notions, &c., at greatly reduced prices. From this date they will issue to their customers one ticket for every twenty-five cents worth of goods purchased, and the first five of these tickets drawn on presentation day will entitle the holder of each of them to one building lot, situate near the Huntingdon Car Works. Tickets will be fairly numbered and an impartial assignment will be made at the Castilian Garden, in Huntingdon, on the 4th day of July, 1873. One hundred and fifty smaller gifts will also be distributed.

3t. E. C. SUMMERS & CO.

Gents' furnishing goods to supply the million at Oliver Cunningham's in the late Bread Top Depot.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. — The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, which assembled at Chambersburg, last week, made the following appointments:

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

MILTON K. FOSTER, Presiding Elder.

Huntingdon—J. S. McMurray, G. W. C. Vanfossen.
Petersburg—J. A. Ross.
Manor Hill—W. A. Clippenger.
Enisville—E. Shoemaker.
Mount Union—M. L. Smith.
Newton Hamilton—George Leidy.
McVeytown—G. S. Sykes, S. A. Creveling, sup.
Granville—J. H. S. Clarke.
Lewistown—W. G. Ferguson.
Freedom—J. R. Akers.
Decatur—J. P. Bendford, (supply.)
Milroy—J. P. Long.
Mifflin—H. C. Pardoe.
Thompsontown—William Schriber.
Port Royal—W. R. Whitney, J. M. Johnston.
New Bloomfield—A. W. Decker, L. F. Smith, J. S. Comp, sup.
Concord—G. A. Singer, J. Pennington, supply.
Burnt Cabins—W. W. Dunmire.
Shirleysburg—W. A. McKee, C. W. Marshall, (supply.)
Three Springs—G. W. Bouse.
Cassville—G. W. Dunlap.
McConnellstown—J. A. McKindless.
Saxton—Wm. H. Stevens, Wm. E. Hoch.
Everett—A. M. Barnitz.
Ray's Hill—T. F. McClure, M. C. Piper.
Bedford—S. L. Bowman.
Rainsburg—J. W. Ely.
Schellsburg—I. L. Chandler.
Pleasantville—E. White.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. REESE, Presiding Elder.

Altoona, First Church—F. B. Riddle.
Eighth Avenue—R. E. Wilson, C. V. Wilson.
Third Charge, D. Hartman.
Hollidaysburg—J. A. Melick.
Duncansville—H. Linn.
Martinsburg—D. Castleman.
Williamsburg—J. W. Cleaver.
Logan Valley—J. A. Dixon.
{ Tyrone—J. H. M'Cord.
{ East Tyrone—G. Guyer.
Port Matilda—John Guss.
Milesburg—W. M. Meminger.
Howard—L. S. Crone.
Beech Creek—J. Foster Bell.
Penn's Valley—J. W. Leckie.
Bellefonte—M. L. Smyer.
Half Moon—John Lloyd.
Pine Grove—W. H. Norcross.
Warrior's Mark—W. Gwynn, John Horning.
Philipsburg—Thomas Barnhart.
Grahamton—J. W. Haughawout, A. D. McClosky.
Osceola—J. B. Shaver, T. H. Switzer, sup.
{ Clearfield—A. D. Yocum.
{ Woodland—W. H. Dill.
Clearfield Circuit—M. L. Ganos.
Curwensville—A. W. Gibson.
Lumber City—W. S. Hamlin.
New Washington—R. H. Colburn.
Glen Hope—Isaac Heckman.
Snow Shoe—Joseph Gray.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending March 15, 1873	9305
Same date last year	6803
Increase for week	25,02
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	90,693
Same date last year	59,711
Increase for year 1873	30,982

Gents' furnishing good to supply the million at Oliver Cunningham's in the late Broad Top Depot.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

HENRY & Co. have just opened one of the largest and best assortments of Hats and Caps ever brought to Huntingdon. 12–2t.

Oliver Cunningham has just received large quantities of Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys. New Spring Styles.

LOOKOUT for the Silsby Variety Troupe. It will hold forth, in Yenter's Hall, on the evenings of the 20th, 21st and 22d inst. A Star Combination! Proceeds to go into the Treasury of the Huntingdon Fire Company.

Gents' furnishing goods to supply the million at Oliver Cunningham's in the late Broad Top Depot.

"WOE be unto those who give short measure and weight," says the *Alcoran*. Curiously enough, the Fairbanks scale is now considerably used in various Mohammedan countries, to help the people keep the injunction of the Prophet.

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear, at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April..td.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

FRESH FISH, on Thursday, at the corner of Fourth & Allegheny Streets. meh.–192t.

A large lot of new style Silk Hats, for Spring wear, at Oliver Cunningham's. Knobby.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Address of the Temperance County Committee.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.—The Legislature having authorized the people to vote on Friday March 21st, 1873, on the question of License, we respectfully present a few thoughts upon this important question and ask your earnest consideration.

It is unnecessary to argue that intemperance is a terrible curse, bringing unmeasured woe upon man; *all* admit that fact, even the most extreme advocates of liquor. There is not a liquor man in the State but what will candidly admit that the excessive use of liquor degrades man to a level with the beast. And yet with these plain undisputed facts so apparent the law for many years has fostered and protected the foundation cause of it all, viz, in *licensing* the traffic in liquor; giving a select few in every community a legal and lawful authority to deal in that which causes intemperance, and permit them under the sanction of law to openly present temptation that irresistably draws thousands of our best citizens into intemperance. To remedy the evil the last legislature directed the people to vote upon the question of license, rightly divining that where a major ity of the people by their votes would condemn the system, the public sentiment would be strong enough to enforce the laws against illicit liquor selling. And therefore the question comes squarely to you, voters, whether in our County of Huntingdon license shall be granted to continue to make hundreds of our people intemperate. If you would keep these temptations wide open, to allure the youth to ruin and shame, to destroy the peace of families and make heart-broken wives and siarving children; to double the taxes, build larger prisons and fill up the poor house, vote "for license." But if you would save your children from the crime of drunkeness, if you would secure your own personal safety, and your wives and daughters from the insulting language of besetted men crazed with drink; if you would have peace and security and prosperity, vote "Against License." In voting against license you do not vote against hotels and eating houses, you vote only against the granting of the privilege to sell liquor. Hotels will be far better than with license, for they will not then be surrounded with a vicious, drunken crowd of lazy loafers. In Potter County, in this State there has been no license granted for twenty years past. Hon. J. S. Mann, many years a member of the Legislature, and now in the Constitutional Convention, in a public letter, says: "There is no open violation of the law, and the consumption of strong drink has decreased very materially in consequence of our prohibition of the traffic. Decidedly the best hotels ever kept in the County have been opened since licenses were refused, there is no shadow of ground for any lack of good hotels should license to sell liquor be withheld. Not a single interst of our county has suffered from no license policy. Crime of all grades has decreased as is abundantly proved by the examination of the records of our criminal courts. *With more than double the population, there is less than half the* DRUNKENNESS *that existed under the license system.* Our jail is without an inmate more than half the time. We have no poor house; each township takes care of its own poor, so that it is difficult to get at the exact figures upon that subject, but from the best information to be obtained, I find but eight persons in this county are receiving a support as a town charge." Columns of testimony could be produced showing the decrease of crime and pauperism in counties and districts where there is no license.

Remember, Fellow Citizens, the great responsibilities that cluster around your vote. Vote "for license" and the open temptation continues to allure its victims. Vote "for license" and when you say the bloated, reeling drunkard, feel and say—I voted for that. When you learn of families abused, the heart and hope of the wife crushed, the children ignorant and imbruted by the father's drunkenness say and feel—I voted for that. When you see the prison and poor house filled, the taxes increased, and riot running wild, say and feel—I voted for that. You cannot escape that responsibility, except by voting "AGAINST LICENSE."

When by all the promptings of your true manhood, work and vote "AGAINST LICENSE," by every feeling of self interest and self protection vote "AGAINST LICENSE, by all the fearful warnings of the past, ever looming up with the sad spectacle of ruined and wrecked lives, and burdened with its weight of crime and misery, vote AGAINST LICENSE."

In conclusion, we desire to warn all voters, against the many false stories that are put in circulation to distract the attention from the true issue. No doubt there will be wild stories at every election poll, that the law has been repealed, that there will be no hotels in the county, that if no license is carried, then every person will have the right to sell liquor. Believe no such stories; they are only started to delude thoughtless people out of their votes. It is not possible for anything to occur to stop or postpone the election, and the other stories are so absurd, that no thinking man should be deceived by them.

S. E. HENRY, *Ch. Co. Com.*
J. R. SIMPSON, }
J. HALL MUSSER, } *Secretaries*

John Logan, the Honest (?) Steward of the Huntingdon County Alms House!

MR. EDITOR:—I see that John Logan (his signature, but the letter written by the great moralist, G. W. W.,) has seen fit to make an ungentlemanly and personal attack on me through the *Globe*, and if you will allow it I would like to reply.

John accuses us of writing letters to the JOURNAL, over the signature of "tax-payer," exposing some of his nice bargains, which letters, Mr. "Tax-payer," made John feel very uncomfortable; so much so that John went to Huntingdon intending to sue somebody for libel, (so he said before he left home,) but we presume he forgot to. He came home, called a council of the "faithful," told them he had been to Huntingdon, went to Durborrow and *threatened* him with prosecution if he did not produce the original name of "tax-payer; Durborrow "got seared" and out came the name, and behold! it was Dr. Gehrett. So John says—this is all we know about it. The "faithful," under this supposition, went to work, and an exhaustive article (which Logan says was to completely annihilate Gehrett) was the result. This was done two weeks ago, if we can believe Logan. Well, the article is in this week's *Globe*. A perfect "scorcher." We don't quite know whether we are "done for" or not. We suppose G. W. W. thinks so.

Well, John, if you are as honest as you pretend to be, why do you lie? You say that I was not a resident of this place when McNite was appointed physician of the Poor House. I deny it. I returned from Clearfield in March 1872. The appointments were made in October, 1872. If I was not a resident of the place why did you go to William Harvey a week or so before the delegate election last fall, and tell him that it was your intention to do all you could to have me appointed physician?—Who asked you to give your influence in that way? Did you not do it expecting him (Harvey) to vote for your delegates? It wouldn't win, would it? Did you not know it was a false promise? Or did you, for the time, forget you had keepers?

Why don't you answer the *direct* charges preferred against you by "tax-payer," instead of propounding a lot of silly questions to me? You do the next best thing you can, that is to get some one else to write an article and you sign your name to it denying the whole. Of course, the people will *believe* it. I like your way of replying to "tax-payer" by propounding questions to another party. I do not think your silly questions worth replying to, as they are only gotten up for buncombe to lead persons from Poor House affairs. Yet if you have any great desire to see my diploma, call at the office and I will try and enlighten you in regard to all the questions proposed. My army record also. McNite is recognized by the County Medical Society, is he? (A shrewd advertisement.) I don't know whether I am or not, and don't care. I never asked admission of them, consequently they never refused me. I am, however, recognized by as dignified (not speaking disrespectfully of the Huntingdon County Society) and influential a body. The people here also recognize me. If I have no qualifications for the practice of medicine, why are the Poor House Doctor's patients coming to me daily for treatment? I am doing fine, friends. My practice is sufficient to keep me out of "the mud" without getting whiskey by the barrel and retailing it out. How much, Mr. W., did you swill into you out of the last barrel, when at work on "the great letter?" I am not "hard up," no executions after me yet, none followed me from my last place of residence. I keep a warm stove, John, and an extra chair for friends.

Now, John, as you are such an extraordinary honest man, why did you offer to pay the fare of Mr. Messerman and wife to McVeytown last fall if he would stay till after the delegate election? And did you not ask a Republican to vote your mixed ticket? Did not the man say that "he was a Republican?" and you in reply say that "we are all mixed up together this fall?" Did not you ask or tell certain merchants that if they would help you that you "would make it all right?" I will let "tax-payer" answer for himself, at least what pertains to him, which no doubt he will do in good time. As for myself I try to do my own writing. If I do need any assistance it may be to spell *gourd*.

I thank you, John, for your advice. If I get tired of my company I will try on your "fixins," if you give "boot," but at present I will not take any of "yours" in mine. In conclusion, I presume John Logan will affix that awful signature of his to anything that the "Literati ring" will ask. Yours, &c.

B. F. GEHRETT.

Shirleysburg, March 13, 1873.

The New School House Project.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space to say a few words under your appropriate heading—"The Voice of the People"—in favor of the new school house movement.

I am surprised and mortified to learn that there are men of character and intelligence, who oppose the erection of a new and comfortable school house for our little ones. The meanest stable in the town is better adapted to the stock housed in it than the stable on the hill for our children. Just think of crowding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX poor, helpless little beings into one room not large enough to accommodate one-half the number properly! Here they are huddled together like sheep, without proper ventilation and without sufficient accommodations. Is it not strange, indeed, that pestilence has not swept away the half of our innocents? The man who can see this condition of affairs almost every school day of his life, if he will take the trouble to visit the schools, and who will oppose a new building, must desire the deliberate murder of our children. God spare the children!

The point selected, by the Directors, is a central one, and will accommodate the town for many years to come. It is ten or fifteen feet higher than the natural sewer, Muddy Run, and can be drained much more readily than private lots are drained on the principal streets. It will not be hampered by other buildings and will not receive the cold blasts of winter nor the scorching slate reflections of summer without shelter of a hospitable tree.

Let us have a Peoples' College that will be a credit to the place, where abecedarians can enter and in the course of a few years graduate fully prepared for any of the various occupations or professions of life. Twenty-one years has given the borough a title, by prescription, to the old ground beyond all controversy, and the authorities can sell it for more money than the new will cost.

Let every man who loves his children vote for the Directors who are in favor of a new school house. A VOTER.

Ridding the Party of War Democrats.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—An article appeared in the *Globe*, from Trough Creek, dated February 10, signed "Life long Republican," containing a request that the *Globe* would rid the Republican party "of all white-washed democrats who seek to control it." The evident meaning is that all persons, who were once democrats, are now to suffer a political death, no matter what may have been their usefulness, during the War—no matter how many Union Democrats lost their lives in trying to save our county from ruin. Memory vividly recalls those long dark years of strife and blood shed, and, now that class are to be wiped out of the Republican party and to be deprived of all their nobly earned honors. This is similar to old Knownothingism. None but Republicans are to receive any honors, office, or place of trust. Large numbers of those who were democrats from birth and remained so until the war was waged upon us, and from the time the firiug commenced on Fort Sumpter, until the cessation of hostilities made every sacrifice to save the country. We have good men inside the party, in this county, who were democrats formerly, and since have been firmest Republican voters in the party. The expression certainly does evince a narrow-minded, unchristian and selfish office-seeking spirit, and appears to be clearly factional. Let the people rule and not factions.

As a farmer and citizen of Trough Creek from childhood, I am forced to say, the appellation "Potato region" is not coveted. We do claim to produce a superior quality of potatoes, but do not claim to be the "potato hole" of the county, on the contrary we might claim the name of the "Osceola" of the county, having three Steam Saw Mills in operation in our midst, furnishing for the market, as good a quality of yellow pine as can be found in the State.

Agreeable to your "boiling down" request, I am, REPUBLICAN, JR.

Calvin, March 12, 1873.

County Superintendent Overhauled.

MR. EDITOR:—It has become proverbial that the "School Tax is the best tax."

We cannot indorse this without amendment. We think the school tax is the best tax provided, always, that it is properly expended; but so long as there is such a misapplication of this levy on the people we respectfully beg leave to non concur. We cannot indorse a measure that takes the hard earned wages from the laboring man and applies them to an almost useless purpose. We do not consider it just that men should derive their subsistence from others without rendering them a full and just equivalent. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars" and you are merely doing an act of justice, but render unto Cæsar that which does not belong to him and for which he does not render an equivalent and you commit an act of robbery. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and is justly entitled to his wages provided he renders a full equivalent in work, otherwise not, and it is very seldom that a laborer gets more than he can justly call his own having given a full equivalent for it in manual laborer. All this is required at his hands, then why not require it of those who act in official capacity? It is an overt act of fraud to pay a man, out of the public funds, more than a just remuneration for his services, and I contend that the County Superintendency, as conducted in this county, and elsewhere is a fraud of this character. It is a fraudulent expenditure of money to pay a man a salary of $1000 per annum for the little useless labor performed by the County Superintendent. It is a crying abuse of the public trust of any officer to shrink his duty. The people demand labor at his hands. It is a mal-practice for a County Superintendent to spend only from one-half to one hour in each school during the entire term, but then he receives a salary of $1000 per annum and is above associating with a poor pedant. Besides this he must exercise the functions of his exalted station in hunting down the poor pedagogues because, for sooth, they did not attend that great humbug the County Institute, and see him spreading himself as presiding officer of that learned body. Mr. Superintendent we did receive pay for the institute days. Do you want us to disgorge on account of this dereliction? We will whenever you perform your full measure of duty, but so long as the "boss" is dilatory in the performance of his official duties he ought not ask us to pay the last full measure of devotion in our pedantic relations. "Toe the scratch" and we are with you in every good word and work but we don't like to hear the pot calling the kettle blackfoot. Yours, &c. KRINO.

Mill Creek, March 13th, 1873.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 18, 1873.

	Wholesale $	Retail. $
BUTTER		50
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		22
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 25 to 9 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80 to 1 90
" red, "		1 70 to 1 80
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	15
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 00
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 20	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
POTATOES		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1873.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. There is very little inquiry, except to supply the immediate wants of the home trade; 3,000 barrels Red Stone premium, Quaker City and Girard Mills sold on private terms, and 600 barrels, in lots, comprising superfine, at $4 75@5 75; extras at $6@6 75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra families at $7 50@8; Minnesota do. do. at $8 00@8.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $8 50@9; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $8 50@9, and fancy brands at $9 75@11 50, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4 75. In corn meal no sales.

GRAIN.—There is no special change to report in the wheat market, the demand being confined to prime grades which are scarce and command full prices, sales of 2,000 bus at $1 95@1 97 for Pennsylvania and Western red, $2@2 05 for amber, $1 75 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1 83 for amber spring, and $2 10@2 25 for white. Rye is quoted at 88c. Corn is firm and in steady demand; sales of 240 bush 69c for yellow, 61c for mixed and 60c for white. Oats are study and in fair request; 3 000 bus western sold at 49@50c for white, and 46@47½c for mixed. In barley and malt no sales.

Marriages.

McCARTNEY—NUMER.—On the 13th inst., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. David W. McCartney to Miss Marietta Numer, both of Henderson township.

Deaths.

MILLER.—In Mooresville, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Polly Miller, aged 86 years.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
mch5–6t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of MILES LEWIS, deceased.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Miles Lewis, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Feb26,'73–6t. Administrators.

A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

New Advertisements.

A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.

The Great Achievement of the Nineteenth Century.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

ALL THE NEWS AND FULL OF PICTURES

The Daily Graphic is the title of a newspaper, published in New York, which is achieving the most remarkable journalistic success ever chronicled. It is an eight-page evening paper (three editions daily), elegantly printed, and conducted by the ablest editorial talent attainable.

As a newspaper The Daily Graphic stands in the first rank, and contains regularly

The Very Latest and Fullest News from all parts of the World.

Its great feature consists in the fact that it is not only a newspaper, but an illustrated newspaper as well. Four of its pages are filled with choice reading matter—telegrams, editorials, general and local news, items, gossip, and correspondence on the freshest and most interesting topics. The remaining four pages consist of

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS,

executed in the most faultless and artistic style, and portraying accurately and fully all leading events within twenty-four hours after their occurrence. Those who have made journalism a study, and fully appreciate the great enterprise manifested in the collection and publication of news by the aid of the telegraph, steam presses, and the development of journalistic talent, have been fond of advancing the theory that the next advance in that field would result in a newspaper furnishing in its regular issues pictures of all current prominent events. That theory is a theory no longer; the newspaper of the future is the newspaper of to-day, and that is The Daily Graphic. The processes which render this marvelous achievement an existing fact are the result of the most careful study and an endless variety of experiments, gradually perfected during the past twelve years. They depend upon improvements in lithographic camera. By their aid a picture is engraved and made ready to print in from twenty minutes to two hours. Costly and elaborate plates, works of art, scenes of interest, are produced and pictured forth with equal facility and the most scrupulous fidelity. Illustrations of leading events are engraved for the press even before the accompanying written narrative or description leaves the hands of the compositor.

For the proper practical working of so great an enterprise, THE GRAPHIC COMPANY was formed with a capital of $500,000 in gold, months and months before the first issue of the The Daily Graphic, the most extensive preparations were made, and to-day THE GRAPHIC COMPANY has

The Largest and Most Complete Newspaper Establishments in the United States.

In the great work of illustrating the events of the day an extensive corps of the best known and most accomplished artists are constantly engaged.

The Daily Graphic aims to be in its strictest sense a newspaper. Striving always to be just and truthful, it discusses all questions independently and impartially. It is not the organ of any party, sect, or creed. It is always high-toned, and contains nothing to offend any taste. Its contents give it an immense advantage over the "old fashioned" papers. The annual subscriber g

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Filters and Filtering.

In every well appointed kitchen, there are tin or porcelain funnels For filtering watery fluids, it is only necessary to insert in the choke of the funnel, a V-shaped piece of fine sponge. All such liquids, on being put into the funnel, will pass through the sponge and become quite clear. When this effect ceases, the sponge must be removed and well cleansed. Vinous fluids are best cleared by filtering through a cone of white blotting paper, shaped by folding a square piece of the paper from corner to corner, then folding the triangle into half its size, and opening the folds, it will fit any funnel, which will act as a much-needed support to the paper. Wines, etc., poured into this, will run through perfectly bright. In some cases where the wine is only a little thick from lees, cork, or other mechanically suspended substance, it can be made quite clear by filtering through a wad of white cotton put in the choke of the funnel; and when this answers, it is much quicker than the paper filter. For jelly and oil, wool alone is the proper medium for filtering. The folded wool jelly bag is pretty well known as the best means for cleaning calves' foot jelly, and it also answers for olive and other oil. These bags are, however, too expensive to be generally used; hence they are rarely seen in kitchens. A good substitute for the wool bag is a cullender, on the inside of which a new flannel lining should be fitted, made of double stuff. A wad of white knitting wool, put in the choke of a funnel, will do to filter any small portion of such fluids.—*Scientific American.*

Quantity of Milk for a Pound of Butter.

An important inquiry in the purchase and sale of a cow, is the amount of butter she will make per week. This is a question often easier asked than answered—for which there are various reasons: one being that the owner of a cow may not have the conveniences for separating one cow's milk from others in the dairy, or if the experiment is tried, it may be entrusted to careless or unscrupulous or ignorant helps. It is therefore difficult to arrive at a correct result in this way; and we have found a much easier plan is to measure the cow's milk at each milking, which the owner, if he does not do the milking himself, may stand by and see thoroughly done and accurately measured. All that is necessary, then, to ascertain the quantity of butter per week, is to know the usual quantity of milk required for a pound of butter. This varies, of course, in different animals and with different breeds; but as an average, we should say, it takes eight to twelve quarts of milk to make a pound of butter. A cow giving twenty quarts per day, if the quality of milk is not below the usual standard, should therefore make two and a quarter pounds per day, or a little over twelve pounds per week. We have found that it takes less milk to make a pound of butter with a Jersey cow than any other breed. Six quarts of Jersey milk has sometimes made it; but we put the average with this breed at eight quarts to a pound of butter. —*C. L. Sharpless,*

Whitewashing Trees.

Do not whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs; and in a measure prevents thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or scraper of some suitable description; after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit, by destroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof, and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—*Farm Journal.*

Lamb Soup.

Take the leg or neck and breast of lamb, which wash and put into a soup kettle with four or five quarts of water (according to the size of the family), one large cup-ful of rice, six or eight turnips, pared, washed and cut into small pieces, two onions cut fine, a little sweet majoram with salt, black and red pepper to taste. After boiling over a slow fire about one hour, then pare and cut into quarters six or eight white potatoes, which wash, and add with one table-spoonful of white sugar. When nearly done, add a little parsley minced fine, Then place the meat on a dish, which garnish with parsley, the soup in a tureen, and send to table hot.

This is equally nice, made precisely in the same manner as veal soup.

Almond Sponge Cake.

One pound of sugar; twelve eggss; three quarters of a pound of flour; one ounce of bitter almonds (blanched), pound the almonds very fine, and pour on them four table-spoonsful of boiling water; let them simmer for two or three minutes. Separate the eggs, and to the yolks add the sugar and almonds as prepared.—Whisk the whites until very stiff and dry, which add with the flour, half of each at a time, taking care to stir them nicely through without beating, as that would destroy the lightness. Butter and paper your pan (either round or square), put in the batter, and bake in a very moderate oven.

CERTAIN European chemists have shown why we should be careful about keeping fruit in our sitting-rooms or in a sick-room for any length of time. They have proved that, from the moment of plucking apples, cherries, currants, and other fiuits are subject to incessant transformation. At first they absorb oxygen, thus robbing the surrounding air of its vital element. Then they evolve carbonic acid, and this in far greater volume than the purer gas is absorbed, so that we have poison given us in the place of pure air with compound interest. Temperature affects the rate of changes, warmth accelerating it.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremasy, follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Eeges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank applications for guarantee, grants of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofulo. Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHRITRIAL TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland. Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873–1y

WANTED BOOK AGENTS for the *GREAT INDUSTRIES*

of the United States;

1300 PAGES AND 500 ENGRAVINGS

Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including JOHN B. GOUGH and HORACE GREELEY.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of Manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. One Agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 337 in one week. Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.

300 Pages, 250 Engravings.

An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Imposters, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
1jan73-1y. Hartford, Conn., or Chicago Ill.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 20th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE	Saxton	2 15	AR
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
AR 9 00	AR	Dudley	1 45	L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
07	12	58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	11 55
14	3	03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	11 53
22	3	09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	11 47
31	3	15	11 56	11 20	Mill Creek	11 40
35	3	25	12 01	11 50	Huntingdon	11 30
40	3	49	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	11 16
48	4	12	12 42	12 32	Barree	11 04
54	4	26	12 50	12 46	Spruce Creek	10 54
05	4	47	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	10 39
12	5	14	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	10 32
20	5	26	1 26	1 22	Tipton	10 19
25	5	33	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	10 12
28	5	38	1 39	1 35	Bell's Mills	10 07
45	6	00	2 00	2 00	Altoona	9 50
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.

The East Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The East Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS	NIGHT EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ars 25	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 50		le 5 50
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	N. YORK EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 45	2 05
Baltimore, Arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
General Passenger Agent.
Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL. P. M.	LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	MAIL. P.M.	AC'M. P.M.
Philadelphia	.....	11.40			
Baltimore	.....		Cumberland	10.05	5.05
	P.M.	A.M.	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	5.30
Harrisburg	.....	.....	Bridgeport	11.20	6.15
Lewistown	.....	.....	Wills Creek	11.23	4.20
HUNTINGDON	.....	7.50	Preston	11.33	4.30
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Acheson	1.27	10.48	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.54
Lutzville	1.33	10.52	Sulphur Springs	12.06	5.06
Jameson	1.42	11.00	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.14
	A.M.		Napier	12.25	5.26
BEDFORD	6.20	11.08	Wolfsburg	12.30	5.31
			BEDFORD	12.40	5.44
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22			A.M.
Napier	6.37	11.29	Jameson	12.52	9.09
Mann's Choice	6.43	11.36	Lutzville	1.00	9.17
Sulphur Springs	6.55	11.46	Ashcom	1.05	9.22
Buffalo Mills	7.06	11.56	Mount Dallas	1.10	9.30
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	.....
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Lewistown	.....	.....
Wills Creek	7.38	12.27	" Harrisburg	8.45	.....
Bridgeport	7.45	12.35	" Baltimore	.....	.....
Mt Sav Junction	8.30	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	.....

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 5.30 p. m. Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.09 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 8.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Horndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.35 a. m. and 12.34 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 8.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 2.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.35 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.
Oct.25'72–3mo.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS.

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianos fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.

D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner 42aplly.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa.
june26tf

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.

LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase eand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes from the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in checking the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

To only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy